Arthropoda Selecta 27(2): 139–142

A new ogre-faced spider species of the genus *Deinopis* MacLeay, 1839 from Vietnam (Aranei: Deinopidae)

Новый вид паука-деинопиды рода *Deinopis* MacLeay, 1839 из Вьетнама (Aranei: Deinopidae)

Dmitri V. Logunov
Дмитрий В. Логунов

The Manchester Museum, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL, UK. E-mail: dmitri.v.logunov@manchester.ac.uk
Манчестерский Музей, Университет Манчестера, Оксфорд Роуд, Манчестер M13 9PL, Великобритания.

KEY WORDS: Arachnida, Araneae, South-East Asia.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Arachnida, Araneae, Юго-Восточная Азия.

ABSTRACT. A new deinopid species, *Deinopis konplong* sp.n. (♂) from Vietnam, is diagnosed, illustrated and described. The collecting localities of two *Deinopis* species known from Vietnam are mapped.

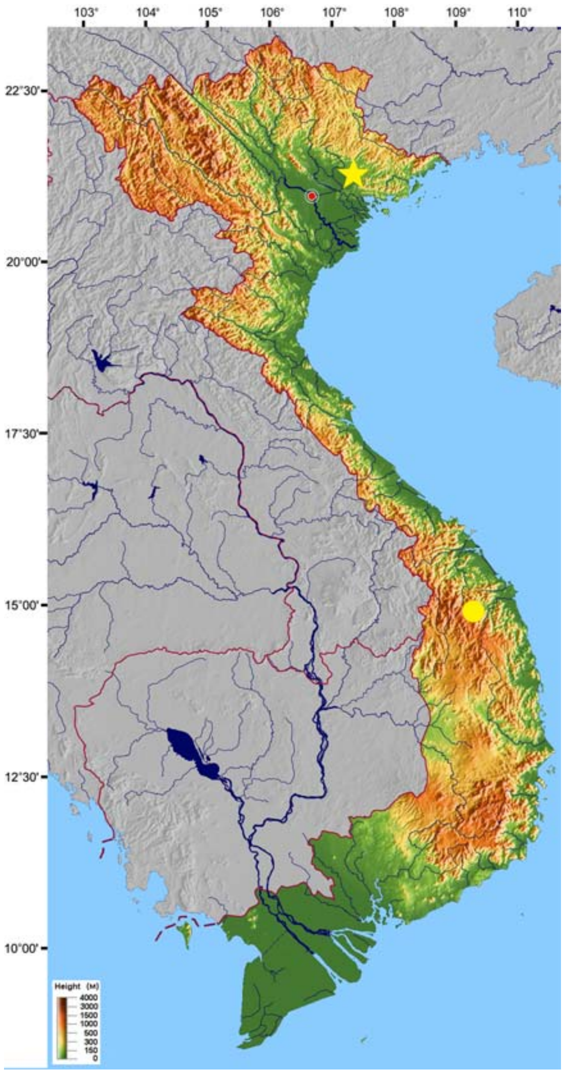
How to cite this article: Logunov D.V. 2018. A new ogre-faced spider species of the genus *Deinopis* MacLeay, 1839 from Vietnam (Aranei: Deinopidae) // Arthropoda Selecta. Vol.27. No.2. P.139–142. doi: 10.15298/arthsel. 27.2.05

РЕЗЮМЕ. Диагностирован, иллюстрирован и описан один новый вид пауков-деинопид: *Deinopis konplong* sp.n. (♂) из Вьетнама. Точки находок двух видов *Deinopis* известных из Вьетнама прокартированы.

Introduction

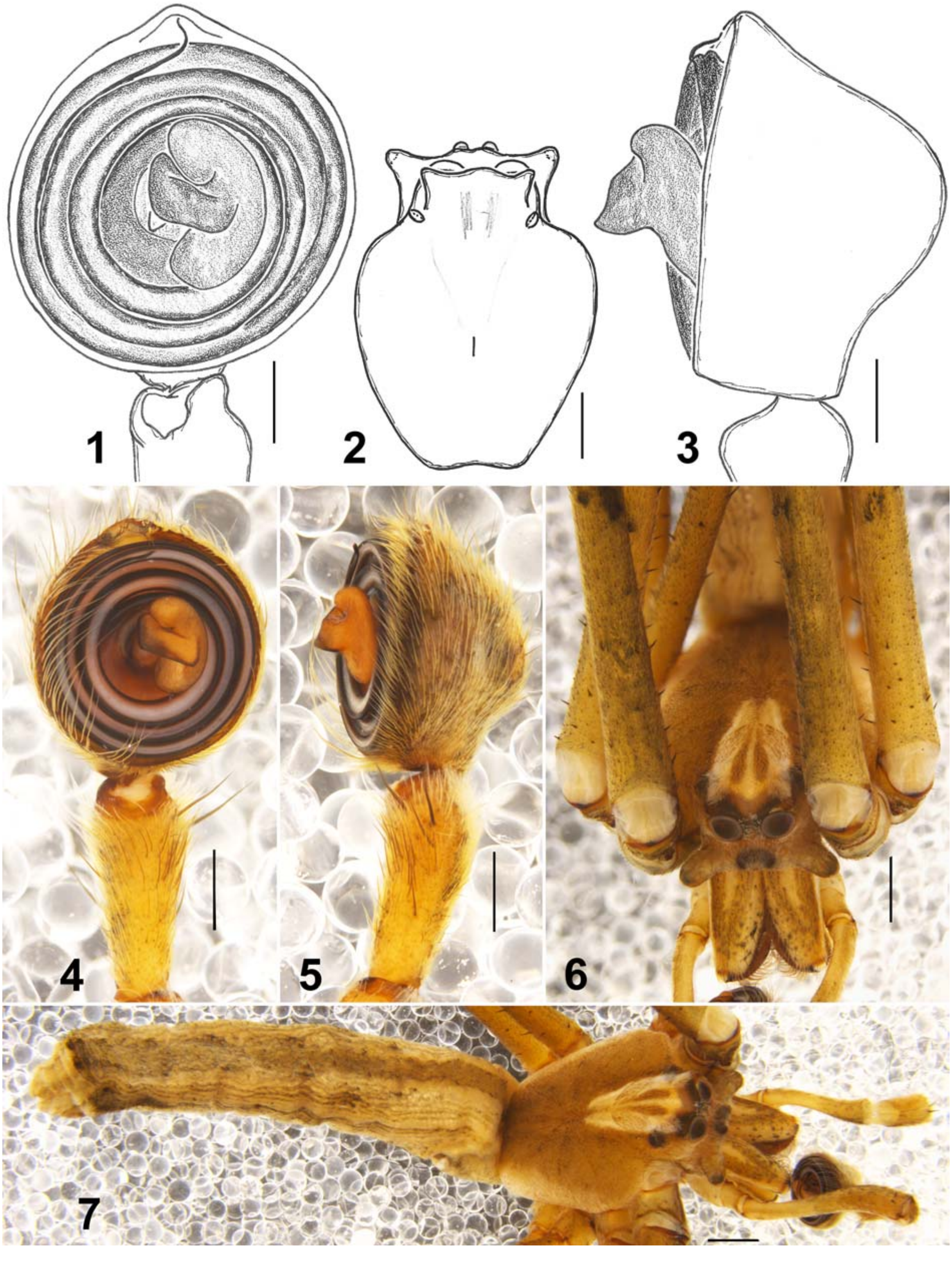
The tropical genus *Deinopis* MacLeay, 1839 consists of 50 species described worldwide [WSC, 2018; but see Coddington *et al.*, 2012], of which 31 species (62%) are still known from one sex: 27 species (54%) from the females, and four (8%) from the males. The Oriental fauna of *Deinopis* (incl. New Guinea) consists of 12 described species: six of them (50%) are known from the females and two (17%) from the males. The majority of Oriental species remain known from the original descriptions and type localities only. To date, only two *Deinopis* species have been found in Vietnam (Map): *D. fasciculiger* Simon, 1909 from Cam Nang (c. 21°18′50.3″N, 106°26′34.0″E) [Simon, 1909] and the new species from Kon Tum Province described hereinafter (see below).

The aim of the present paper is to diagnose and describe a new Vietnamese species of *Deinopis* on the basis of a single male.



Map. Collecting localities of *Deinopis fasciculiger* Simon, 1909 (star) and *D. konplong* sp.n. (circle) in Vietnam.

Карта. Точки находок *Deinopis fasciculiger* Simon, 1909 (звезда) и *D. konplong* sp.n. (кружок) во Вьетнаме.



Figs. 1–7. *Deinopis konplong* sp.n. (the holotype): 1, 4 — male palp, ventral view; 2 — carapace, dorsal view; 3, 5 — male palp, retrolateral view; 6 — carapace, dorso-anterior view; 7 — body, dorso-lateral view. Scale bars = (1–3, 6, 7) 1 mm, (4, 5) 0.5 mm.

Рис. 1–7. *Deinopis konplong* sp.n. (голотип): 1, 4 — пальпа самца, вид внизу; 2 — головогрудь, вид сверху; 3, 5 — пальпа самца, вид сбоку-спереди; 6 — головогрудь, вид сверху-спереди; 7 — тело, вид сверху-сбоку. Масштаб = (1–3, 6, 7) 1 мм, (4, 5) 0,5 мм.

Material and methods

The holotype of the newly described species is deposited in The Manchester Museum of the University of Manchester, UK (MMUE; curator: D.V. Logunov).

Specimens were photographed at the Oxford University Museum of Natural History with a Leica M165C stereo microscope (trinocular) with automated z-stepper, Camera Leica DFC495, Leica Application Suite (software to run above), and Helicon Focus 5.3 x64 as a processing software.

The terminology used for description of the male palp follows Coddington *et al*. [2012]. Abbreviations used in the text are as follows: *Eyes*: AME — anterior median eye, ALE — anterior lateral eye, PME — posterior median eye, PLE — posterior lateral eye. *Leg segments*: Fm — femur, Pt — patella, Tb — tibia, Mt — metatarsus, Tr — tarsus. The sequence of leg segments in measurement data is as follows: femur + patella + tibia + metatarsus + tarsus (total). All measurements are in mm.

Deinopis konplong sp.n.

Figs 1–7, Map.

TYPE. Holotype ♂ (MMUE, G7579.37) from Vietnam, Kon Tum Province, Kon Plong Distr., c. 14 km N of Kon Plong (c. 14°43′20″N, 108°18′59″E), 1030 m a.s.l., 3–12.06.2016, A.V. Abramov.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality, Kon Plong in central Vietnam.

DIAGNOSIS. Of the Oriental *Deinopis* species known from the males (or from both sexes) and reliably illustrated, *D. konplong* sp.n. can be compared to those of *D. celebensis* Merian, 1911 from Indonesia (Sulawesi) [cf. Merian, 1911: figs A, B], *D. liukuensis* Yin, Griswold et Yan, 2002 from China (Yunnan) [cf. Yin *et al*., 2002: figs 1–7] and *D. scrubjunglei* Caleb et Mathai, 2014 from India (Tamil Nadu) [cf. Caleb & Mathai, 2014: figs 13, 14, 17, 18]. From all these species, *D. konplong* sp.n. can be readily distinguished by the longest and strongest embolus, of which coils completely hide the tegulum lying behind them (Figs 1, 4). From *D. celebensis*, the new species can also be separated by the markedly (almost two times) shorter palpal femur and the carapace lacking lateral extensions, which are well-developed in *D. celebensis*; and from *D. scrubjunglei*, the new species differs in having the larger, bi-ramous median apophysis. A detailed comparison with *D. kollari* Doleschall, 1859, described from the single male from Malaysia, is impossible because the copulatory organs of this species were not illustrated [Doleschall, 1859: plate 8, fig. 7]; yet, the general appearance of *D. kollari* given in its original description is very similar to that of *D. konplong* sp.n. (Fig. 7).

COMMENTS. It is highly unlikely that the newly described species can be the male of *D. fasciculiger* described from the single female from northern Vietnam (see Map). Two Vietnamese *Deinopis* species were found in different biogeographic provinces of Vietnam. *D. fasciculiger* is known from the South Chinese province, whereas the new species was collected from the Central Annamese province, which is the mountainous areas associated with Truong Son Ridge (see Averyanov *et al*. [2003] for further details about these provinces]. Both regions are renowned for their rich biota and a remarkably high level of endemism [e.g., Monastyrskii, 2007]. It is possible, however, that *D. fasciculiger* might represent the female of *D. liukuensis* described and known from the single male from Yunnan [Yin *et al*., 2002].

DISTRIBUTION. The type locality only (Map).

DESCRIPTION. Male (the holotype). Measurements: Carapace: 5.20 long, 3.60 wide. Abdomen: 10.00 long, 2.10 wide. Eyes and interdistances: AME 0.19, ALE 0.23, PME 0.42, PLE 0.33, AME-AME 0.30, AME-ALE 0.88, PME-PME 0.35, PME-PLE 0.58. Cheliceral length 1.70. Length of leg segments: I 17.60 + 2.40 + 19.50 + 23.80 + 6.20 (69.50); II 15.40 + 2.30 + 14.30 + 13.10 + 4.60 (49.70); III 10.50 + 1.90 + 8.60 + 7.00 + 1.20 (29.20); IV 10.30 + 1.80 + 8.80 + 8.80 + 1.40 (31.10). Leg formula I,II,IV,III. Coloration (in alcohol; Figs 6–7). Carapace yellowish brown, with white margins of thorax; head with a white triangle spot and a pair of longitudinal, short brown stripes (Fig. 6). Sternum and labium white. Endites and chelicerae light yellowish brownish. Abdomen yellowish, tinged with brown; dorsum with a longitudinal brown stripe (Fig. 7); venter yellow, but the area in front of the epigastric furrow is covered with black hairs. Booklungs light yellow. Spinnerets light yellowish brownish. All legs and palps light yellowish brownish. Palpal structure as in Figs 1, 3–5: cymbium swollen; tegulum flat, hidden behind the coils of embolus; embolus long and strongly coiled, originating at 5 o'clock and making five and a half revolutions around the single central median apophysis which is situated in the central pit of the bulbus; median apophysis is bi-ramous, with one of its blunt processes being directed mediad and another apicad.

Female unknown.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. I wish to thank Zoë Simmons (Oxford, UK) for allowing me to use the digital facilities at the Oxford University Museum of Natural History (UK). Alexei V. Abramov (St. Petersburg, Russia) is cordially thanked for making his Vietnamese spider collections available for this study.

References

Averyanov L.V., Phan Ke Loc Nguyen Tien Hiep & Harder D.K. 2003. Phytogeographic review of Vietnam and adjacent areas of Eastern Indochina // Komarovia. Vol.3. P.1–83.

Caleb J.T.D., Mathai M.T. 2014. A new species of *Deinopis* MacLeay (Araneae: Deinopidae) from India // Indian Journal of Arachnology. Vol.3. No.1. P.1–7.

Coddington J.A., Kuntner M., Opell B.D. 2012. Systematics of the spider family Deinopidae with a revision of the genus *Menneus* // Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology. No.636. P.1–61.

Doleschall L. 1859. Tweede Bijdrage tot de Kenntis der Arachniden van den Indischen Archipel // Acta Societatis Scientiarum Indica-Neerlandica. Vol.5. P.1–60.

Merian P. 1911. Die Spinnenfauna von Celebes. Beiträge zur Tiergeographie im Indoaustralischen Archipel // Zoologische Jahrbücher, Abteilung für Systematik, Geographie und Biologie der Tiere. Bd.31. S.165–354.

Monastyrskii A.L. 2007. Ecological and biogeographical characteristics of butterflies (Lepidoptera, Rhopalocera) of Vietnam // Entomological Review. Vol.87. No.1. P.43–65.

Simon E. 1909. Étude sur les arachnides du Tonkin (1re partie) // Bulletin Scientifique de la France et de la Belgique. Vol.42. P.69–147.

WSC 2018. World Spider Catalog. Natural History Museum Bern, online at: http://wsc.nmbe.ch, version 19.0 (accessed on May 21st, 2018); doi: 10.24436/2.

Yin C.M., Griswold C.E., Yan H.M. 2002. A new ogre-faced spider (*Deinopis*) from the Gaoligong Mountains, Yunnan, China (Araneae, Deinopidae) // Journal of Arachnology. Vol.30. P.610–612.

Responsible editor K.G. Mikhailov